

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1820.

No. 42.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued, at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine piers, shall receive a tenth gratis. Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and on of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour it with communications.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

November 22.

LOST,

A NOTE of hand, drawn by James Scarlett in favour of John and Samuel S. Claytor, for sixty dollars and — cents, dated August 10th, 1820, and payable two months after date. All persons are forbidden trading for said note, as it has never been endorsed or transferred to any person.

John & Samuel S. Claytor,

November 16.

THE NEGROES

BE LONGING to the heirs of William F. Stroudwick, deceased, will be hired out at the Market House in Hillsborough, on the 5th of December next, when and where all persons interested will attend.

James Webb, Guardian.

November 21.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being determined to settle all their old accounts, either by note or otherwise, request all those indebted to them to call on George Washington Bruce, who is fully authorized to attend to the same. If the accounts are not shortly settled, those who are indebted may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

Charles Bruce & Co.

November 21.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of CHILD & CLANCY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are most earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, either by bond or otherwise, as we are determined to close the business of said concern as soon as practicable.

James Child,

Thomas Clancy.

November 13.

NOTICE.

JOHN VAN HOOK, JAMES CHILD and THOMAS CLANCY, having connected together in partnership, intend to carry on the mercantile business under the name of JOHN VAN HOOK & CO. do respectfully inform their friends and acquaintances, that they will receive from the eight or ten days, an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

which they intend to sell on the lowest terms only—they hope, therefore, that no one will be made for credit, as all will be indiscriminately.

John Van Hook,

James Child,

Thomas Clancy.

November 13.

Valuable Land

FOR SALE

in the Haw Fields.

THE subscriber offers his tract of land for sale, containing eight hundred and forty-eight Acres,

situated in the Haw Fields, ten miles west of Hillsboro, and is well adapted for planting. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited; the terms will be accommodated. For further particulars apply to

S. Strudwick.

November 13.

NOTICE.

I SHALL offer for sale at my plantation, on the 1st of December next, on a credit of six months, (purchasers giving bonds with security,) my

Crop of Corn and Fodder, my stock of Horses and Hogs,

Household Furniture, and Books.

S. Strudwick.

November 13.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the state of Alabama, will offer for sale at his residence, on Thursday the 7th of December, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, his

Crop of Corn, Fodder, and Wheat, Horses, Hogs, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

P. P. Ashe.

Hawfields, Nov. 8.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed THOMAS D. WATTS his agent to transact business for him during his absence to the City of Washington.

James S. Smith.

November 8.

L. G. WATSON,

OF GREENSBORO, N. C.

will keep constantly on hand a quantity of

Cold and Warm-Pressed CASTOR OIL,

sufficient for the supply of medical gentlemen in this section of the state.

Price per bottle for the Cold-Pressed one dollar twenty-five cents, Warm-Pressed one dollar.

Those wishing to purchase can easily be supplied by the stage.

November 1.

FRANKLIN HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 122 1/2

Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived at that degree in the art of Hat Manufacturing which is the true Franklin Economy, they are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the \$3 50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand invincible for cheapness, durability, and beauty, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of Franklin, to whose genius and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their Super-fine Water Proof Beavers, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become lousy, as Water Proofs formerly are.

Also, a general assortment of Irish Flannels, Castors, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Respoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

CAUTION. No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Fowle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820.

FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough,

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11.

BLANKS

of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

Among which are,

Justices' Warrants, Executions, Ca. Sa. Bail Warrants, Attachments, Writs, superior and county court, Executions, do. Subpoenas, do. Sheriff's Deeds, Prosecution Bonds, Marriage bonds and licences, Bail Bonds, Appeal bonds, Recognizance, Guardian's bonds, Constable's bonds, Witness' tickets, superior and county court, Juror's tickets, do. Indictments, Commissions, Executions for militia fines, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Aug. 16.

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, September Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors of James Whitted, deceased, vs. Joseph Dickey and Chesley F. Paucell, surviving partners of said James Whitted, deceased. In Equity.

IT is ordered by the court that the cause be referred to Thomas Clancy, esq. to take and state an account of all the dealings and transactions of the firm of Joseph Dickey and Co., of the stock in trade, dealings and transactions, of each of the said copartners, for, of, or concerning the said firm, of the profits or loss gained or sustained by the said firm, and of the losses therein by the fraud, covin, laches, or neglect of said defendant Joseph Dickey; with liberty to examine all the books, entries and accounts, papers and vouchers of the said firm, and also the said parties respectively and their witnesses on oath, and to make report to the next term of this court. And for as much as it appears to the court that the said defendant Joseph Dickey does not now live within the limits of this state, but hath removed thereout and resides in distant parts: It is ordered by the court, that the said commissioner Clancy may proceed to take and state said accounts, and make reports, without personal service of the warrant, or notice of reference on said Joseph, and after giving notice of the time or times of taking and stating said accounts, by way of public advertisement in the newspaper called the Hillsborough Recorder and during the term of sixty days, which advertisement shall be deemed, taken and held to be as valid as personal service of notice, to all intents and purposes. And it is also ordered and decreed, that said commissioner Clancy shall, in his said report, state such special matter as the parties may require him to state.

A copy from the minutes.

Test,

James Webb, C. & M. E.

PURSUANT to the foregoing order, I do hereby appoint the 18th day of January next, at my office in the town of Hillsborough, to take into consideration the several matters and things therein by me referred, at which time and place the said Joseph Dickey, and all others concerned, are hereby notified and required to appear and produce before me, on oath, all books, papers, vouchers, accounts, and evidences whatever in his or their custody or power, relative to the matters in question in the above cause, at which time and place I shall proceed to state the said accounts and report thereon.

Test,

Thomas Clancy,

Commissioner appointed by the Court of Equity.

Hillsborough, Nov. 8.

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct: it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN

For Clean Old BRASS.

R. Huntington.

October 18.

NOTICE.

THE firm of D. B. ALSBROOK & Co. having for some time been dissolved, those indebted by note or account, will do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as no longer indulgence can be given.

David B. Alsbrook,

Hillsborough, October 10.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.



MESSAGE

OF THE

President of the United States,

To both Houses, at the opening of the Second

Session of the Sixteenth Congress.

Transmitted by Mr. James Monroe, jun.

Fellow citizens of the Senate,

and of the House of Representatives,

In communicating to you a just view of public affairs, at the commencement of your present labours, I do it with great satisfaction; because, taking all circumstances into consideration which claim attention, I see much cause to rejoice in the felicity of our situation. In making this remark, I do not wish to be understood to imply that an unvaried prosperity is to be seen in every interest of this great community. In the progress of a nation, inhabiting a territory of such vast extent and great variety of climate, every portion of which is engaged in foreign commerce, and liable to be affected, in some degree, by the changes which occur in the condition and regulations of foreign countries, it would be strange, if the produce of our fellow-citizens received at all times, and in every quarter, an uniform and equal encouragement. This would be more than we have a right to expect, under circumstances the most favorable. Pressures on certain interests, it is admitted, have been felt; but, allowing to these their greatest extent, they detract but little from the force of the remark already made. In forming a just estimate of our present situation, it is proper to look at the whole; in the outline, as well as in the detail. A free, virtuous, and enlightened people know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends; and even those who suffer most, occasionally, in their transitory concerns, find great relief under their sufferings, from the blessings which they otherwise enjoy, and in the consoling and animating hope which they administer. From whence do these pressures come? Not from a government which is founded by, administered for, and supported by, the people. We trace them to the peculiar character of the epoch in which we live, and to the extraordinary occurrences which have signalized it. The convulsions by which several of the powers of Europe have been shaken, and the long and destructive wars in which all were engaged, with their sudden transition to a state of peace, presenting, in the first instance, unusual encouragement to our commerce, and withdrawing it in the second, even within its wonted limits, could not fail to be sensibly felt here.

The station too, which we had to support through this long conflict, compelled, as we were, finally, to become a party to it with a principal power, and to make great exertions, suffer heavy losses, and to contract considerable debts, disturbing the ordinary course of affairs, by augmenting, to a vast amount, the circulating medium, and thereby elevating at one time, the price of every article above a just standard, and depressing it at another below it, had likewise its due effect. It is manifest that the pressures of which we complain have proceeded, in a great measure, from these causes. When, then, we take into view the prosperous and happy condition of our country, in all the great circumstances which constitute the felicity of a nation—every individual in the full enjoyment of all his rights; the Union blessed with plenty, and rapidly rising to greatness, under a national government, which operates with complete effect in every part, without being felt in any, except by the ample protection which it affords, and under state governments which perform their equal share, according to a wise distribution of power between them, in promoting the public happiness—it is impossible to behold so gratifying, so glorious a spectacle, without being penetrated with the most profound and grateful acknowledgments to the Supreme Author of all good for such manifold and inestimable blessings. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, I cannot regard the pressures to which I have adverted otherwise than in the light of mild and instructive admonitions; warning us of dangers to be shunned in future; teaching us lessons of economy, corresponding with the simplicity and purity of our institutions, and best adapted to their support; evincing the connection and dependence which the various parts of our happy Union have on each other, thereby augmenting daily our social incorporation, and adding, by

its strong ties, new strength and vigor to the political; opening a wider range, and with new encouragement, to the industry and enterprise of our fellow-citizens at home and abroad; and more especially by the multiplied proofs which it has accumulated of the great perfection of our most excellent system of government, the powerful instrument, in the hands of an all-merciful Creator, in securing to us these blessings.

Happy as our situation is, it does not exempt us from solicitude and care for the future. On the contrary, as the blessings which we enjoy are great, proportionably great should be our vigilance, zeal, and activity, to preserve them. Foreign wars may again expose us to new wrongs, which would impose on us new duties, for which we ought to be prepared. The state of Europe is unsettled, and how long peace may be preserved is altogether uncertain; in addition to which, we have interests of our own to adjust, which will require particular attention. A correct view of our relations with each power will enable you to form a just idea of existing difficulties, and of the measures of precaution best adapted to them.

Respecting our relations with Spain, nothing explicit can now be communicated. On the adjournment of congress, in May last, the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, was instructed to inform the government of Spain that, if his Catholic majesty should then ratify the treaty, this government would accept the ratification, so far as to submit to the decision of the senate the question whether such ratification should be received in exchange for that of the United States, heretofore given. By letters from the minister of the United States to the secretary of state, it appears, that a communication, in conformity to his instructions, had been made to the government of Spain, and that the Cortes had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberations of that body, which is daily expected, will be made known to congress as soon as it is received. The friendly sentiment which was expressed on the part of United States, in the message of the 9th of May last, is still entertained for Spain. Among the causes of regret, however, which are inseparable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state, that satisfactory information has been received that measures have been recently adopted by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East Florida into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to smuggle them into the United States. By opening a port within the limits of Florida, immediately on our boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An early accommodation of differences will, it is hoped, prevent all such fraudulent and pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very amicable and permanent basis.

The commercial relations between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies, and on the continent, have undergone no change; the British government still preferring to leave that commerce under the restriction heretofore imposed on it, on each side. It is satisfactory to recollect, that the restraints resorted to by the United States were defensive only, intended to prevent a monopoly under British regulations, in favor of Great Britain; as it likewise is, to know that the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amity between the parties.

The question depending between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been referred, by the governments, to the decision of the emperor of Russia, who has accepted the umpirage.

An attempt has been made with the government of France, to regulate, by treaty, the commerce between the two countries, on the principle of reciprocity and equality. By the last communication from the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, to whom full power had been given, we learn that the negotiation had been commenced there, but, serious difficulties having occurred, the French government had resolved to transfer it to the United States, for which purpose the minister plenipotentiary of France had been ordered to repair to this city, and whose arrival might soon be expected. It is hoped that this important interest may be arranged on just conditions, and in a manner equally satisfactory to both parties. It is submitted to congress to decide, until such arrangement is made, how far it may be proper, on the principle of the act of the last session, which augmented the tonnage duty on French vessels, to adopt other measures for carrying more completely into effect the policy of that act.

The act referred to, which imposed new tonnage on French vessels, having been in force from and after the first

day of July, it has happened that several vessels of that nation which had been despatched from France before its existence was known, have entered the ports of the United States, and been subject to its operations, without that previous notice which the general spirit of our laws gives to individuals in similar cases. The object of that law having been merely to counteract the inequalities which existed to the disadvantage of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with France, it is submitted also to the consideration of congress, whether, in the spirit of amity and conciliation which it is no less the inclination than the policy of the United States to preserve in their intercourse with other powers, it may not be proper to extend relief to the individuals interested in those cases, by exempting from the operation of the law all those vessels which have entered our ports without having had the means of previously knowing the existence of the additional duty.

The contest between Spain and the colonies, according to the most authentic information, is maintained by the latter with improved success. The unfortunate divisions which were known to exist some time since at Buenos Ayres, it is understood, still prevail. In no part of South America has Spain made any impression on the colonies, while in many parts, and particularly in Venezuela and New Granada, the colonies have gained strength and acquired reputation, both for the management of the war, in which they have been successful, and for the order of the internal administration. The late change in the government of Spain, by the re-establishment of the constitution of 1812, is an event which promises to be favorable to the revolution. Under the authority of the Cortes, the congress of Angostura was invited to open a negotiation for the settlement of differences between the parties, to which it was replied, that they would willingly open the negotiation, provided the acknowledgment of their independence was made its basis, but not otherwise. Of further proceedings between them we are uninformed. No facts are known to this government, to warrant the belief, that any of the powers of Europe will take part in the contest; whence it may be inferred, considering all circumstances, which must have weight in producing the result, that an adjustment will finally take place, on the basis proposed by the colonies. To promote the result, by friendly counsels, with other powers, including Spain herself, has been the uniform policy of this government.

In looking to the internal concerns of our country, you will, I am persuaded, derive much satisfaction from a view of the several objects to which, in the discharge of your official duties, your attention will be drawn. Among these, none holds a more important place than the public revenue, from the direct operation of the power, by which it is raised, on the people, and by its influence in giving effect to every other power of the government. The revenue depends on the resources of the country, and the facility by which the amount required is raised, is a strong proof of the extent of the resources, and of the efficiency of the government. A few prominent facts will place this great interest in a just light before you. On the 30th of Sept. 1815, the funded and floating debt of the United States was estimated at one hundred and nineteen millions, six hundred and thirty five thousand, five hundred and eighty dollars. If to this sum be added the amount of five per cent. stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, the amount of Mississippi stock, and of the stock which was issued subsequently to that date, the balances ascertained to be due to certain states, for military services, and to individuals, for supplies furnished, and services rendered, during the late war, the public debt may be estimated as amounting, at that date, and as afterwards liquidated, to one hundred and fifty-eight millions, seven hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and ninety dollars. On the 30th Sept. 1820, it amounted to ninety-one millions nine hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars, having been reduced in that interval, by payments, sixty-six millions, eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand, one hundred and sixty-five dollars. During this term, the expenses of the government of the United States were likewise defrayed, in every branch of the civil, military, and naval establishments; the public edifices in this city have been rebuilt, with considerable additions; extensive fortifications have been commenced, and are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the Union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordinance, munitions of war, and stores of the army and navy, which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenished.

By a discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is the more complete and gratifying, when it is recollected that the direct tax and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to

these purposes has been derived almost wholly from other sources.

The receipts into the treasury, from every source, to the 30th of Sept. last, have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and seven dollars and sixty-six cents; whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy-one thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-two cents: leaving in the treasury, on that day, a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from the treasury.

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorized to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum.

It is proper to add, that there is now due to the treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars. In bringing this subject to view, I consider it my duty to submit to congress, whether it may not be advisable to extend to the purchasers of these lands, in consideration of the unfavorable change which has occurred since the sales, a reasonable indulgence. It is known that the purchases were made when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instalments are becoming due at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be devised, by the wisdom of congress, compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to these purchasers.

Considerable progress has been made, during the present season, in examining the coast and its various bays, and other inlets; in the collection of materials, and in the construction of fortifications for the defence of the Union, at several of the positions at which it had been decided to erect such works. At Mobile Point and Dauphin Island, and at the Rigolets, leading to Lake Pontchartrain, materials, to a considerable amount, have been collected, and all the necessary preparations made for the commencement of the works. At Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of James river, and at the Rip-rap, on the opposite shore, in the Chesapeake Bay, materials, to a vast amount, have been collected; and at Old Point some progress has been made in the construction of the fortification, which is on a very extensive scale. The work at Fort Washington, on this river, will be completed early in the next spring; and that on the Pea-patch, in the Delaware, in the course of the next season. Fort Diamond, at the Narrows, in the harbour of New York, will be finished this year. The works at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and Niagara, have been in part repaired; and the coast of North Carolina, extending south to Cape Fear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston. Great exertions have been made to push forward these works with the utmost dispatch possible; but, when their extent is considered, with the important purposes for which they are intended, the defence of the whole coast, and, in consequence, of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages, it will be manifest that a well digested plan, founded on military principles, connecting the whole together, combining security with economy, could not be prepared without repeated examinations of the most exposed and difficult parts, and that it would also take considerable time to collect the materials at the several points where they would be required. From all the light that has been shed on this subject, I am satisfied that every favorable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking will be verified, and that, when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete, protection to our Atlantic frontier, in the event of another war; a protection sufficient to counterbalance, in a single campaign, with an enemy powerful at sea, the expense of all these works, without taking into the estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citizens, the protection of our towns and other property, or the tendency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been maintained at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, at Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, at St. Peter's on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay, on the Upper Lakes. Commodious barracks have already been erected at most of these posts, with such works as are necessary for their defence. Progress has also been made in opening communications between them, and in raising supplies at each for the support of the troops, by their own labor—particularly those most remote.

With the Indians peace has been preserved, and a progress made in carrying into effect the act of congress, making an appropriation for their civilization, with the prospect of favorable results. As connected equally with both these objects, our trade with those tribes is thought to merit the attention of congress. In their original state, game is

their sustenance, and war their occupation; and, if they find no employment from civilized powers, they destroy each other. Left to themselves, their extermination is inevitable. By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually as the game retires, draw them to us. By maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquire a more thorough and direct control over them; without which it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, to be provided for by law, we shall, it is presumed, be enabled not only to protect our own settlements from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the several tribes, but accomplish also the great purpose of their civilization.

Considerable progress has also been made in the construction of ships of war, some of which have been launched in the course of the present year.

Our peace with the powers on the coast of Barbary has been preserved, but we owe it altogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels for the protection of our commerce in the Indian sea, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast. The interests which we have depending in those quarters, which have been much improved of late, are of great extent, and of high importance to the nation, as well as to the parties concerned, and would undoubtedly suffer, if such protection was not extended to them. In execution of the law of the last session, for the suppression of the slave trade, some of our ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made of vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, November 14, 1820.

Legislature of North Carolina.

Monday, November 20.

A quorum of the members of both houses being present, they were accordingly organized. Bartlett Yancy, esq. was elected speaker of the senate, and Robert Williams and Benjamin H. Covington, clerks; and Romulus M. Sanders, esq. speaker of the commons, and Pleasant Henderson and William B. Lockhart, clerks.

The doorkeepers in the house of commons are the same who have served in that capacity for many years. In the place of the late Mr. Hartsfield, Mr. Herman Butner was elected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Isham Williamson, one of the representatives of Columbus county, having died since his election, a writ was issued for the election for a member to fill his place on the 30th inst.

Tuesday, November 21.

Mr. Willis Alston presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a joint select committee, consisting of three on the part of the house, be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the senate, to investigate the accounts, and enquire into the official conduct of John Haywood, public treasurer of the state of North Carolina; and that their enquiry also extend to the time he acted without taking an oath of office, or having entered into bonds and security, as the law directs; and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to take all necessary and proper measures to insure a full and complete investigation.

Ordered, that the resolution lie on the table.

A joint committee was appointed to wait on his excellency the governor to inform him both houses were organized, and to know when he will please to make his communication to them.

Received from the senate a proposition for the appointment of a joint committee to report joint rules for the two houses; and to enquire into the expediency of each house perfecting every bill, &c. which shall come before it, before it be sent to the other house.

Wednesday, November 22.

Mr. Turner, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the governor, reported, that he would make his communication this day at half past eleven o'clock.

Mr. Hillman presented a petition from Mary J. Butler, of Granville county, and a bill to secure to her such property as she may hereafter acquire.

After some discussion this bill was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Scott, a message was sent to the senate, proposing to ballot for a judge to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Murphy, on Saturday next.

The balloting committee for engrossing clerks, reported that Thomas T. Armstrong and John F. For-

rest were appointed, and that another balloting was necessary for a third. Another balloting took place, but no choice was made.

At the appointed hour his excellency the governor presented the following message, by Mr. Wm. Plummer, his private secretary.

Executive Office, N. C.

Raleigh, Nov. 22d, 1820.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN.—Having on former and somewhat recent occasions, entered extensively into the most prominent subjects of state policy; but little remains for me at this time to superadd, save that of reiterating the same doctrines together with a few reflections on the times and the occurrences growing out of them. In discharging this duty I shall, as I have been wont to do, deal frankly with you; for I can see no reason why, in this our parting interview, a different course should be pursued. Indeed the impulses of a heart glowing with a grateful recollection of the renewed instances of confidence reposed in me by my fellow citizens, would forbid a different course.

I cannot, however, expect that all should unite with me in sentiment in the reflections I am about to introduce, presenting so many different aspects and viewed through so many different mediums. Nevertheless it is indisputable that when, in the progress of time, and the unerring development of events, measures originally designed to promote the general interest, are found to be subversive of those interests, are fraught with consequences not anticipated, that it becomes an imperative duty with those entrusted with the sovereign power to pause and ponder well before they make further advances, and calmly and dispassionately to take a retrospect of the past, in order that they may be the better able to discern between adverse fortune flowing from human frailty and human indiscretion, and those national reverses and calamities which no human foresight or prudence could avert. But on such a retrospect, I am fully persuaded the patriotic bosom will find abundant cause to dilate with gratitude, and will be pleasurably impelled to offer up to the throne of Omnipotence the warmest acknowledgments.

Allow me, then, primarily to solicit your attention to the causes and character of our pecuniary embarrassments which have for the last twelve or eighteen months elicited more feeling, and I might say, more intemperate discussion, than every other subject combined; for it is too manifest, that we have at this time a conflict of sentiment, generated by that inveterate hostility which has ever been found to exist between creditor and debtor, the one striving not only to maintain and extend the influence to which they consider themselves fairly entitled, but through the agency of banks, &c. making vigorous efforts to bind their victims hand and foot that they may be the more ready and obedient sacrifice. The other equally inordinate and regardless of the obligations of justice, seizing with avidity and impassioned zeal the most trivial pretexts to avert from their shoulders their due portion of the distresses of the country, induced as much by their own imprudences and extravagances as from any other cause.

To you has been entrusted for a season the scales of justice, and let me entreat you to hold them with a firm and steady hand, yielding neither to the wanton encroachments of the one, or the licentious clamours of the other.

That much, yes, very much of those embarrassments may be fairly attributed to the unreasonable multiplication of banks, and the excessive issue of their paper far beyond their capacity to redeem, will not be denied. It, therefore, becomes your imperative duty so to regulate those monied institutions as to give stability to their issues, and prevent, as far as practicable, the ruinous consequences resulting to the community from the versatility of its character and the fluctuation in its value. This obligation is surely as strong as though the power to make money and to regulate the value thereof, had been expressly delegated; for unless something is done, what will prevent the recurrence of similar embarrassments even after we are temporarily relieved from the present pressure.

I anticipate that it will be said that it is hazardous to press the banks at this time, or to attempt, by the adoption of energetic measures, the correction of the abuses of those institutions; or, in other words, that we had better wait until the patient is restored to health before we call in the physician. To obviate this objection, which is certainly more specious than solid. I should be disposed to give the banks their own time to resume specie payments, provided that time was a reasonable one; but to tell them, in plain terms, that if after this you will not profit by the knowledge you have gained from experience, you shall be disfranchised and razed to your very foundations, to which should be annexed the heaviest legal sanctions known to our laws.

Their charters, it may be thought, already provide for the payment of their notes in specie; but it is manifest that from some cause or other the legal ob-

ligation, if any, is treated with derision, and the omnipotence of banks has become almost proverbial. If in this particular, I am wrong, I should be gratified to be convinced of my error by practical demonstration; if right, the sooner it is known the better, in order that the people may no longer be deluded by the vagaries of a wild fancy, but may in due season render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's. I am not disposed to assert, neither do I believe, that the banks have been the sole cause of our difficulties; for the people themselves, by the indulgence in prodigal and extravagant habits, are justly chargeable for a full portion, and grievously are they sustaining the demands of retributive justice, for they may be said, under the distressing pressure, to have shed, and to be still shedding drops of blood. But is it equitable, I would ask, that they should not only suffer for their own misconduct, but for the misconduct of others? I apprehend not. The farmer must not only give up the profits of his farm, but the farm itself to meet the demands of his creditors. The same may be said of the merchant, and indeed of every branch of industry, save that of the stockholder, and the stockholder alone; but by some species of legerdemain incomprehensible to a plain man, the banks, when hard pressed, instead of making the ordinary sacrifices to meet the demands of justice, indignantly close their vaults, and tell the holders of their notes with ineffable contempt, that it is true they have some half a million or a million of specie on hand, and in addition thereto have such funds as might probably answer as well as the specie, and that although their funds have cost them little or nothing, the premium having been advanced by their needy customers, for the purpose of obtaining additional accommodation at bank, that they nevertheless have it in their power to make a profit thereof and enhance their dividends, and thus upon a full view of all the circumstances, it will be the interest of the bank to decline payment altogether. Suppose an individual was to be guilty of the same conduct, would he not be universally stigmatized, and would he not deservedly incur the epithet of swindler? By what species of sophistry then, or in what system of ethics can it be found, that an individual shall be thus degraded and stripped even to the last coat which gives sustenance to his family, to meet the demands of his creditors, and does not equally apply to an association of individuals under the character of Bank Stockholders, Bank Directors, or what not?

The principle, I apprehend, is alike applicable to all; but the practice in this our day is very different, for as I have observed above, do you find the stockholder giving up his dividend to sustain the character of his bank, or making the ordinary sacrifices to procure the specie or what may be deemed an equivalent for specie to redeem their paper? Not on the contrary, you find him securely entrenched behind his impregnable ramparts, drawing his eight, ten or twelve per cent. interest, and defying the storm which his own cupidity has contributed to excite.

But it may be impatiently asked, what shall be done to relieve the people from their present unparalled burdens? I must candidly acknowledge, that I have no quack nostrums to offer you, neither have I been able to devise any system myself to afford a radical reformation, save that of putting our shoulders to the wheel, and practising the greatest frugality and industry. For we have on a former occasion, tried a suspension law and what good did it do? In addition to an accumulation of debt and a relaxation of morals, it left the corroding idea that we had, in making an intellectual effort to do what we had no right to do, inflicted a wound on our constitution, that sacred inheritance which is so correctly and emphatically called the palladium of our rights.

The emission of more money, under some form or other, may perhaps be a favorite expedient with some; but I pray you to pause and reflect well before you resort to such desperate remedies. For how can the intelligent mind doubt, for a moment, as to the proper construction to be put on our constitution in regard to this subject? It appears to me to have been evidently the intention of the constitution to place the currency of the country under the exclusive control of the congress of the United States, and to preclude the individual states from legislating on the subject; and what language can I use to enforce my idea, better adapted to the occasion, than the language of the constitution itself? In the 1st art. and sec. 16, the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, is expressly given to congress, and in the 10th section, the states are as expressly forbidden to coin money, emit bills of credit, or make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.

Some years past, the legislature, without due reflection I am persuaded, and merely to supply our citizens with change, directed the issuing of a small quantity of treasury notes, or cent bills. As yet from the limited quantity emitted, no very serious mischiefs have resulted; but if it should be unfortunately drawn into a precedent, and the legislature should, at any future period, direct

the issuing a larger quantity, to supply the defect of our circulating medium, we may then bid adieu to the restoration of a wholesome currency, and take a long, long farewell of the salutary provisions of the constitution, unless peradventure, a redeeming spirit should be found in the judiciary of our country.

The other expedients that have been spoken of, are, in my opinion, equally vain and nugatory, and if reduced to practice, will be found to be worse than the disease.

The conclusion then of the whole matter is this, that it is your duty to legislate efficiently on the subject above referred to, and to place those monied institutions on such a basis as will promise stability and the greatest uniformity to their issues, and thereby prevent those rapid appreciations and depreciations which may be correctly called the Pandora's box, from whence have flowed so many deleterious circumstances. For, by the establishment of banks, money is not only made; but, by their failure to pay specie, the value thereof is indirectly regulated, and thus the salutary provisions of our constitution are virtually defeated.

It is far from being my wish to injure the character of our banks, or cause their paper to depreciate still more: my solicitude is to direct your attention to the most eligible ways and means to re-establish their credit, and place their paper on a par with specie, the only standard of value that can be relied on: for I take pleasure in saying, that there are, in my opinion, but few institutions of the kind in the Union more solvent, and none where fewer cases of individual moral turpitude can be found.

The judiciary department of our state, though much indebted to the wise and liberal policy of your immediate predecessors for an important arrangement in the supreme branch of it, is still, in many respects, defective. As an evidence advert to the appointments and resignations which have taken place for the last six or eight years, and do they not present to those disposed to smile, and smile sarcastically, somewhat of a ludicrous scene? And indeed, if I may be permitted to speak plainly, does it not manifestly degrade the character of the state, impair the usefulness of that department of our government, and at the same time wound the honorable sensibilities of the reflecting part of the community? If economy be the object, I pray you to examine the expenses that have been incurred by the state in convening the council for the purpose of filling vacancies occasioned by the resignation of our judges, and you will then find that the trifling addition to the salary requisite to retain them on the bench, would be the best economy you could practice. This, however, is not in my opinion, our true policy. A diminution of their labors, which would be virtually an increase of salary, is indubitably the remedy called for by experience.

There are two ways by which this may be done. The one by the restoration of the district principle, new modeled and refined; the other, by the creation of two or three additional circuits. The first I shall never think of but with the most anxious solicitude to see re-established; for I have ever viewed this feature in our old system, the offspring of revolutionary times, with the most profound veneration and respect for the wisdom of our ancestors, from whose pure and patriotic heads and hearts it flowed mingled at the same time with the most poignant regrets for the rash act that expunged it from our statute book. It, however, this change, so desirable and inestimable in itself, should be deemed impracticable, I would respectfully submit, as a dernier resort, the propriety of making two additional circuits.

Again. The organization of our county courts, or quarterly sessions, it seems to me, may be much improved. And with due deference, I will take the liberty of submitting for your consideration an idea or two, suggested not only by my own reflections on the subject, but supported by the concurring opinions of some of our most experienced and intelligent citizens. Innovations, I admit, should be strictly scrutinized before they receive the countenance and approbation of the legislature, but when found to be salutary, it is certainly wise policy to adopt them.

The confusion apparent in our county courts, in consequence of what is technically called county business clashing with the regular jury trials, is but too often the cause not only of delay in the administration of justice, but is, at the same time, burthensome and expensive to the parties litigant, and harassing and oppressive to every officer of the court.

A separation of those duties and powers, by the creation of what may, with propriety and correctness, be called a county court, for the special purpose of transacting all county business, other than that where the intervention of a jury may be necessary, would, it seems to me, be productive of infinite benefit, by expediting business, and thereby economizing time and expenditure. A further detail of the contemplated improvements must be the result of your research.

The insolvent laws of our state, it appears to me, are susceptible of amend-

ment. Their defects, I endeavored to point out in my last communication, and will therefore, for the present, barely observe that any system of laws which operates with equal severity on the innocent and guilty, must be defective—My only solicitude is, to shield from the iron-handed creditor the innocent but unfortunate man.—His person, I conscientiously believe, should be held inviolate. Let the fraudulent debtor be punished as a criminal, by the infliction of corporal punishment, if you please, or in any other way that may be deemed best to arrest the progress of fraud, and give efficacy to the just demands of the creditor; but I must maintain, that it is your duty to place the honest debtor out of the reach of an ignominious incarceration. This relic of barbarism, so repugnant to the genius and spirit of our government, will, I trust, sooner or later be banished from so mild and happy a system of jurisprudence as our own.

The interesting subject of internal improvements has been duly considered by the board created at the last assembly, for the more immediate superintendence and control of the pecuniary and physical resources of the state, set apart for that purpose. Their report will be submitted in due season. I cannot, however, drop the subject, without the expression of a firm belief that most of the important objects we have in view will ultimately be attained; and that, upon the whole, our prospects are flattering, although, at present, "clouds and darkness" hover over some of our operations in particular sections of the state.

That some money, and perhaps not a little, has been imprudently expended, is readily admitted; but it does not hence follow, that the objects are unworthy of pursuit, or that the prosperity of the system is not identified with the best interests of the state. Your duty is obvious. Examine with a scrutinizing eye into the various operations of the system. Search out the cause of extravagance, and apply the corrective.

The science of medicine, so vitally interesting to our citizens, and so well deserving legislative attention, has, as yet, with a few exceptions, passed unnoticed and unprotected. And it must be admitted, however unpleasant the admission, that there are but few states in the Union where medicine is in a less reputable condition than in North Carolina. The question naturally occurs, why is this the case? The answer is obvious. Because in almost every part of the country, a medical education regularly acquired and formally completed at some public medical university, or satisfactory testimonials of professional ability from some respectable and legally constituted board of physicians, is essential to the attainment of public respect and public confidence.

Hitherto, the time of our annual sessions has been almost exclusively devoted to the preservation and security of property, while the lives, health and happiness of a numerous and intelligent population, have been left at the mercy of every pretender; and thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens, I might say, have fallen victims to the empirical efforts of a host of intruders.

The youth of our state who have been reared and educated for the profession, with that native modesty which I trust will ever characterize them, advance with becoming diffidence in their vocations, while the more adventurous quack, presuming on the ignorance and credulity of the people, run off with the spoil. This certainly, in no one instance, can last long; but from the facility with which these persons change quarters, and from the eagerness with which afflicted humanity seizes the offered relief, the first fruits are but too often gathered by the rash though ignorant practitioner. Under these circumstances, what inducements have our young men to trudge up the rugged hill of science, and spend their time and patrimony in laying the foundation for future usefulness? True, the intellectual triumph is exquisite; but of itself it is insufficient to sustain the diffident and desponding youth who finds himself pressed by so many difficulties, and finds too, that his very sustenance is taken from him by the characters above alluded to.

Again. It must be mortifying to see our young men constrained to abandon their native state in pursuit of medical science abroad; where, too often, in reaping the fruits of science, foreign principles and foreign habits are formed, not only opposed to the genius and spirit of our government, but measurably disqualifying them in other respects for useful life. Thus exhausting, as it were, the last earnings of parental industry and frugality, to obtain what might, with a little effort, be as well obtained at home. Let me observe what may be deemed superfluous, that this medical board will not prejudice the pretensions of any practitioner of the present day, for its operations must necessarily be prospective.

This subject presents so many interesting points, and in truth is so susceptible of illustration, that I must believe it is only requisite to interest the mind of the intelligent statesman to perceive its importance.

I am aware, that some diversity of sentiment may be expected as to the manner in which the medical board, above alluded to, should be established; but that it is not only practicable, but

highly expedient, none, I think, can rationally doubt, when they advert to the uniform success which has attended the efforts of many of our sister states. Let me, then, entreat you, as the guardians of the people's best interests, to give this subject, of all others the most interesting, a full, fair and dispassionate consideration.

It has not been my habit to travel beyond the limits of the state, and of course beyond the sphere of your action, for subjects to interest your deliberations; but the vital importance of one of the most ardent and labored discussions which has agitated the Union since the formation of our government has, and will on the present occasion, divert me from the uniform tenor of my course: for to look on, and not to feel for the issue of the eventful conflict, would argue an insensibility and apathy foreign from my nature, and an obduracy of feeling unknown to the patriotic bosom. If success attends the gigantic strides of the friends of manufacture, and the onerous burthens sought to be imposed on the agricultural, and indeed many other branches of industry, should not be averted, away with our boasted equality of pursuit and freedom from unnecessary restraint, hitherto the pride of our country.

Independent of the political operations of the contemplated increase of the tariff, its effects on the fiscal resources of our country, will produce a crisis, distressing to the philanthropist and oppressive in the extreme, at this time, to agricultural and commercial part of our population already borne down by an unprecedented depression of prices, unparalleled in the history of our times. For if the sources of our national revenue are dried up by the adoption of the system, the enhancement of price in many of the necessities and conveniences of life, together with a correspondent falling off in the prices of the staple commodities of our country will not be the only oppressions most deeply to be deprecated, but a permanent and irrevocable direct tax must be resorted to to replenish an empty treasury.

I shudder when I anticipate the consequences which must result from the prevalence of such counsels. Our fellow citizens, already borne down by a reverse of fortune and struggling for a competency, to have a host of officers and a system of direct taxation superadded and permanently quartered on them, would, I fear, produce a delirium in the public mind, subversive of order and ruinous in the extreme.

I am aware that no act of legislation can grow out of my remarks; but a silent acquiescence while the chains are forging, amidst the general expression of public sentiment, would be a gross dereliction of duty.

The limits of this address forbid my entering at large into the subject, were it necessary, which however I am persuaded it is not, after the luminous discussions which have been going on in and out of congress for the last twelve months. I would, nevertheless, barely ask, if it is just or equitable, that the independent yeomanry of our country should be made tributary to the degraded and debased population that is the growth of manufacturing establishments? Or is it politic that this virtuous and intelligent yeomanry, the only safe depository and shield of the liberty of the country, should by this hot bed establishment of workshops, be ultimately amalgamated with them, or driven by oppression, constrained to abandon the fair and exhilarating pursuits of rural life, the prolific nursery of heroes, statesmen, patriots, and philanthropists.

By an act passed at the last session of the general assembly, I was authorized and requested to cause the south-western boundary line of this state to be ascertained, extended and marked. In pursuance thereof a correspondence was immediately opened with the governor of Tennessee; but for the want of authority on his part to co-operate in the business, an inevitable delay ensued until the meeting of the legislature of that state, which took place during the last summer. As soon, however, as it was known that the power had been delegated, the subject was resumed, and a hope was at first entertained that an amicable completion of the business might be effected during the present year; but causes beyond our control have and will prevent it. I am gratified, however, to have it in my power to say, that no unpleasant or unfriendly collision need be apprehended.

In the file marked A. are contained the resignations of such justices of the peace and field officers as have been received during the recess, together with the resignation of Judge Murphy, one of the judges of our superior courts of law and equity, a gentleman as highly esteemed for his private virtues, as for his able and disinterested devotion to the best interest of his country. To supply the vacancy, I was advised by the council to tender the temporary appointment to William Norwood, esq. of Hillsborough, a lawyer of long standing, and doubtless known to many of you.

I shall now, gentlemen, close this desultory address, and in doing so permit me to tender you, and through you to my fellow citizens generally, the unfeigned homage of my respect and gratitude. In the discharge of the duties attached

to the executive office, my conduct has been such as to give efficacy to a government of laws, to impart in the smallest degree vitality and energy to the benign and happy institutions under which we live, and finally to meet the approbation of my fellow citizens, I can confidently say that my highest ambition will have been gratified, and that my fondest and most ardent anticipations have been realized.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

JOHN BRANCH.

Thursday, November 23.

The house dissected the governor's message, and referred its several parts to distinct committees.

Resignations of James Leigh, colonel of Perquimans county, and of G. Walton, colonel of Rutherford county, were received and accepted.

Mr. Iredell, from the committee appointed to draft joint rules for the government of the two houses, made a report, which was concurred with, and being sent to the senate, the report was there also adopted. The rules are in conformity to the rules acted upon by congress, which will introduce an entirely new mode of transacting the business of the two houses.

The annual report of the public treasurer was laid before the house, (which report will appear in our next.)

The resolution yesterday presented by Mr. Alston was called up; and on motion of Mr. Mebane, was amended, by preceding it with the following preamble:

"Whereas John Haywood, public treasurer, has set forth in his annual report at this session, that impressions and insinuations have gone abroad arraiging his integrity in the discharge of his official duties; and the said John Haywood has, in consequence thereof, requested an investigation of his accounts, and the affairs of the treasury office. Be it therefore resolved, &c.

The resolution was then agreed to.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 29.

* * The office of the Hillsborough Recorder is removed to the house opposite Dr. Smith's office, about one hundred and fifty yards west from the market house.

The length of the messages of the president of the United States, and of the governor of this state, excludes from our columns several articles intended for this number of our paper, and among them the proceedings of congress.

Mr. John W. Taylor, of New York, has been elected speaker of the house of representatives. The house was occupied the two first days in ineffectual attempts to appoint a speaker, and it was not until two o'clock of the third day, (Wednesday), and after twenty-two ballots, that a choice was made.

From the president's message it appears that our affairs with Spain still remain unsettled.

The message of the governor of this state presents to our view a variety of interesting subjects. Of our pecuniary embarrassments, and the operations of our banks, he speaks in strong and feeling language. The resumption of specie payments by the banks would relieve the commercial class of our citizens from the losses inseparable from a depreciated currency, and should not longer be delayed. If our banks are solvent, (and we have no wish to doubt their solvency) they can procure specie in sufficient quantities to supply the demand. There is not a seaport town on all our coast which does not, almost daily, receive the precious metals in considerable quantities. Why then should our banks be permitted, by withholding specie payments, to continue in circulation a depreciated paper currency, to the injury of an already suffering community? We hope the subject will appear in its true light to our legislature, and that such provision will be made as mature deliberation and sound policy may direct.

His remarks on the judiciary department are also important. In a judge, talents, and the experience acquired by a long continuance in office, are qualifications which enable him to fill his station with honour to himself and advantage to the public. It is then matter of regret, that resignations so frequently take place that the advantages of experience are almost entirely lost; and amongst the many appointments it is much to be feared that persons will sometimes be elevated to this important

station who are destitute of the requisite talents. It is therefore of importance to every citizen of the state that this highly respectable office should be rendered more acceptable to the incumbents.

In his observations on the practice of medicine in this state, he has manifested a delicacy towards unqualified practitioners which we think they are not at all entitled to. In a case where the happiness and the lives of our fellow citizens are so intimately connected, an act which suspends the operations of the presuming and ignorant quack, cannot be considered as coming under the definition of an *ex post facto* law. A false feeling should not stand between them and the demands of humanity.

Want of room will preclude farther remarks on this interesting document, and we refer our readers to it, believing they will peruse it with much satisfaction.

CONVENTION.

From the following paragraph it appears that the editor of the Halifax Compiler has found out his inability to defend his positions. If it were not so, he would not wait "to see the course our legislators will pursue." We hope when he again "recurs" to the subject, he will use arguments more worthy of a freeman of North-Carolina.

"In the course of time, it may be necessary for us to 'recur' to the arguments (properly speaking!) of the Hillsborough Recorder, in favour of calling a convention in this state, to alter and amend the constitution. For the present, we have done with it—we want to see the course our legislators will pursue.—The fearful, double-tongued, pretended neutrals, at Fayetteville, are unworthy of the notice of any, but those to whose interest it is to grovel with them."

The grand juries of Caswell and Rockingham counties, have presented "as a grievance, requiring the serious consideration of their fellow citizens, the present unequal representation of the people in the general assembly of this state;" and recommend to the legislature the adoption of effectual measures for calling a convention. Want of room precludes their publication this week.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. J. Witherspoon, Dr. Edwin L. Degraffenreidt, of Fayetteville, to the amiable Miss Maria Kirkland, daughter of Mr. Wm. Kirkland, merchant of this place.

NOTICE.

IN the year 1816, I sold a negro boy named TITUS, then about twelve years old, to Joseph Smith, who, as the boy states, sold him to John Miller, in the state of Georgia, who he says resides in the county of Morgan. He returned to this place about three months past, during which time I have been endeavoring to ascertain where his master resides, but without effect. The owner is requested to give the subscriber the necessary information, who will render any assistance in his power to have the boy delivered to him.

John Cowan.

Wilmington, Nov. 11. 42-3w

Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of Groceries, &c. among which are the following articles:

Coffee, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas, Sherry and Malaga Wine, West India and New-England Rum, Cordials, China, in boxes of 48 pieces, Salt, Iron and Castings, Glass, Liverpool, Crockery and Stone Ware, White Lead, dry and ground in oil, Red Lead and Spanish Brown, Window Glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12, Putty, Best Spanish Indigo, and Prussian Blue, Spirits of Turpentine, Sweet Oil, and Varnish, Dupont's best Rifle Powder, Bar Lead, and Shot of all sizes, Cheese.

Also, a large assortment of

Men's, Women's, Boys', and Girls' Shoes.

He also expects from New-York in the course of a fortnight, Madeira and Sicily Wine, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Paints and Dye Stuffs, all of which he is determined to sell very low for cash.

D. Yarbrough.

Nov. 27. 42-3w

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Charleston, Nov. 13.

By the ship *Isabella*, Capt. MacNeal, from London, we have received London papers to the 6th October inclusive—two days later than the accounts by the *Importer*, at New-York from Liverpool—Some extracts from which follow. We learn verbally by this arrival, that the expectation was general in London, that the bill of pains and penalties against the queen, would pass both houses of parliament; but there was nevertheless such a strong feeling in her favour throughout the country, that the government would be afraid to adopt any hostile measures towards her.

Our extracts are from the *Times*, an opposition print, and from the *New Times*, a paper attached to the ministerial side of the question. The first named paper is filled with Mr. Williams' Speech, who followed Mr. Brougham, and with the examination of several witnesses—a summary of which is given below.

London, October 6.

The proceedings against the queen yesterday were interesting from two causes:—from the commencement of the examination of the evidence for the defence; and, if we look to the anterior proceedings, from that evidence being at once respectable, and conclusively favourable. Unfortunately, the nation has for some time been familiarized to an examination in support of a cause, which cause, even were the evidence conclusive, must have been ruined by the character of those who gave it. We have now at last come to evidence that may be believed.

For the accommodation of those readers whose time is so employed that they cannot toil through the evidence, we subjoin a brief abstract:—

1. The clerk of the queen's solicitor proved, that the chamberlain of the grand duke of Baden, though anxious to come over as a witness for the queen, yet was afraid, lest he should offend his sovereign.
2. Col. St. Leger proved, that ill health was the sole cause of his leaving the queen's service, after eleven years—from 1808 to 1819.
3. Lord Guilford visited the queen at Naples, and saw her in company with his sister at Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Leghorn. Her conduct perfectly proper—no familiarity with Bergami. Visited the queen at Villa d'Este; saw her in a boat with Bergami, who rowed it; dined with the queen—Bergami and Madame Oldi sitting at table. Bergami's manners perfectly unobtrusive. The queen's towards him not such as to call for any particular observation. Madame Oldi's language good Italian, with a slight Milan accent. She did not leave on lord Guilford's mind that he had been conversing (he conversed but little) with a vulgar woman. Bergami did not appear superior to the situation which he had formerly filled.

4. Lord Glenbervie met the queen at Genoa; lady Glenbervie volunteered to act lady of the bedchamber until the arrival of lady Charlotte Campbell; the best company of Genoa at the queen's house, where lord Glenbervie frequently dined with his lady. Bergami treated as a servant, without any undue familiarity; he behaved towards his mistress with becoming respect.

5. Lady Charlotte Lindsay quitted the queen at Brunswick, according to an agreement made before they left England, in 1814. In March, 1815, saw and attended her at Naples, where all the English of distinction, and many Neapolitans, and other foreigners of rank, visited her majesty, and frequented her table—accompanied the queen to Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Leghorn—left her majesty there, to have the advantage of her brother's, the present earl of Guilford's, escort to England—never saw any unbecoming familiarity with Bergami—resigned the queen's service in 1817, in consequence of the advice of her brother.

The affair of the Marietti's, of Milan, was brought forward again; and lord Liverpool allowed that the matter of col. Browne now required farther investigation. [Times.]

Extract of a letter dated Oporto, Sept. 16.

The constitution army, about 18,000 men, are now assembling near Coimbra, from whence they move on the 20th in three divisions towards Lisbon, from which place, letters mention, their arrival was only waited for the inhabitants and troops to join them. The members of the new government had left Oporto for Com-

bra, and the garrison of Oporto was composed of militia regiments which were under the command of general Aires Ponto.

Irun, Sept. 25.

By an extraordinary gazette of Badajoz, which we have just received, we learn that the revolution in Portugal has been completed. On the 15th instant it was consummated at Lisbon, notwithstanding the opposition of the regency of the kingdom. The troops had been ordered to their barracks; but this measure of precaution tended only to exasperate the public mind, and to increase the public agitation. The soldiers proceeded from their quarters, and joined the people in one of the public squares of the city. Then the dismissal of the members of the regency was decided, and they were replaced by persons whose names follow:—Feyre, count of San Payo, count Resendo, count of Pagnalia, lieut. general Mathias, Joseph Dios Acedo, Hermanno, and Beauchamp. When the name of the latter was mentioned, it was asked whether it was the father or the son that was meant; and when the son was named, great satisfaction was expressed. Immediately afterwards, couriers were dispatched to different essential points; and among others, to the commanders of the towers of Beylen and Berta, with orders not to allow any ship to sail without the permission of the regency.

Vienna, Sept. 21.

Almost all the imperial family is now at Pest. The emperor is employed in viewing the public establishments of the two capitals of Hungary, Offen and Pest.

The emperor answered a deputation of magnates of Hungary, that he would support the rights and privileges of the kingdom.

From the National Gazette.

The following extract of a letter, dated 28th August, 1820, from a distinguished foreigner in Dresden, Saxony, has been put into our hands for publication.

"I will say something to you about the country in which I am now acting my part, Germany. Indolence is the leading characteristic of the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia. The ministers, in whom their confidence is placed, not to disquiet or disgust their masters or make themselves uncomfortable, strive to divert their attention and to abstract their own minds, from the danger with which they are threatened. This danger consists in the circumstance that the desire is becoming general among the people to know how they are governed. The explosion of this wish, or resolve, may be more tardy in some than in others; but it is indubitable that in all classes the disposition is the same, and that opinions differ only as to the mode of carrying it into effect. In Prussia particularly, the fruit is so ripe that it is already falling from the tree, and if the nobility cannot hit upon some means of causing the king to move in advance of the national sentiment, as the sovereign of Bavaria has done, by giving an aristocratic constitution to his dominions, they will have to join with the people to ask, as at Naples, for the Spanish constitution, with such modifications as may be practicable. In a word, since the revolutions in Spain and Naples, it is impossible that any absolute government should endure in Europe, except at St. Petersburg and Constantinople. The court of Austria, filled with alarm at the state of Italy, would raise an anti liberal crusade, but the emperor of Russia does not wish to pass altogether for a patron of despotism, and the king of Prussia will not dare to stir for fear of awakening his own subjects into action."

Domestic Articles.

The North-Carolina Seventy-Four.

We yesterday had the satisfaction of viewing the head intended for this superb ship of war. It is the figure of sir Walter Raleigh, the first founder of the state of North-Carolina, executed by Mr. Rush, of this city, whose skill and judgment in the science of sculpture, is known and admired in every part of the world where Philadelphia vessels are known. It must be an additional satisfaction to our fellow citizens of North-Carolina, after having the fortunate lot of giving a name to one of the finest vessels in the world, to have her prow ornamented with a masterly likeness of their original founder, by one of the ablest artists of Pennsylvania. The bust of Sir Walter is acknowledged, by the ablest judges, to be an

admirable portraiture from the first prints extant.

The commissioners of the navy, in ordering this significant head for this noble ship, have evinced a judgment that reflects credit upon their understanding and national feeling. [Phil. Gaz.]

Manufacture of Worsted at Providence, Rhode-Island.

We have now in the Journal office several skeins of three threaded worsted yarn, which was made at the new factory of the Pawtucket Worsted Manufacturing Company. We understand that some plaids have already been woven; and that it is the intention of the company to make bombazetta, as soon as circumstances will permit. This is another important branch of manufacture begun in our country. We sincerely hope, that the enterprising projectors of this establishment will meet with ample encouragement, in their efforts to add to the value of manufacturing labor. [Prov. Journal.]

Wilmington, (Del.) Nov. 14.

A considerable snow fell in this place on Saturday last, but was carried away by a fall of rain which succeeded it. It however commenced snowing again on Sunday night, and fell to a considerable depth. It is apprehended that much of the fruit in this neighbourhood (a great quantity of which remained on the trees) will be destroyed by it.

Buffalo, (Niagara) Nov. 7.

On Thursday morning last, we had a succession of showers accompanied by frequent thunder. During one of these, several inhabitants of this village were gratified with the appearance of a *Water Spout*, in Lake Erie. The singular motion of the column of water, and its abrupt termination on reaching the shore, being driven before a brisk wind, had a novel and pleasing effect.

Sir John Stapleton Copeley, the British solicitor general, who summed up the evidence against the queen, is said to be a native of the town of Boston.

A premium being lately offered by an agricultural society for the best mode of irrigation, and the latter word being made irritation by a mistake of the printer, a farmer sent his wife to claim the prize.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

THE THORN OF LIFE.

We see in life's wide wilderness
Some plants of fair and varied mien;
Love's rose springs here, while there, distress,
The nightshade, rank is seen.

With choicest care we cull the flowers
That breathe of beauty and of morn;
But while the bouquet charms the eye,
We feel the secret thorn.

And who is free from sorrow's thorn?
Joy's sparkling beverage dost thou sip?
Thou may'st, but soon the poisonous dreg
Shall meet thy quivering lip.

Thy morning, gay, perchance hath shone,
And 'twas, exulting, plumed its flight;
At noon, the stern destroyer came,
With disappointment's blight.

Has friends! thou hast, yet the last sun
They saw thy bliss, hath seen the dart,
Whose cruel pang shall pierce thy friend,
And wring thy lonely heart.

Thy wife, thy offspring—whence that sigh?
Too well I trace the secret tear;
For thou, who wife and offspring knew,
Hath wept upon their bier.

Love hath its chill, and mirth the sigh,
And who shall greet a cloudless morn?
Mortal! that cull'st the flowers of life,
Think not to 'scape the thorn! 8.

MAJOR GENERAL RIPLEY.

The Salem Register, in noticing the death of major general ELEAZOR WHEELLOCK RIPLEY, who fell "a victim to the prevailing fever which had just deprived him of his elegant and accomplished lady," thus briefly sketches the principal events of his life:

General Ripley was born at Hanover, N. H., was the son of a respectable clergyman in that place, and nephew of the late president Wheelock. General Ripley was educated at Hanover, and after receiving the honours of the college, studied law, and commenced practice in the town of Waterville, Maine. His distinguished talents soon attracted the attention of his fellow townsmen, and he was returned as their representative to the state legislature. There

he took a conspicuous part, and on the appointment of judge Story to the United States' court, was elected speaker of the house of representatives. Whilst in that office he removed to Portland, and was returned to the senate from the Cumberland district. At this time the war breaking out, he entered the army as a lieutenant colonel, and in that situation filled a distinguished part at the taking of York, at the capture of Fort George on the Niagara, and at the battle of Chrysler's field, when the army under general Wilkinson was moving towards Montreal. For his distinguished services he was made a brigadier-general, and he entered Canada in the campaign under general Brown.

At the battle of Bridgewater, he vanquished the veterans who had come from the conquest of the French troops in Spain. He and the gallant Miller, who was his second in command in this celebrated battle, made the memorable charge against the English artillery posted advantageously on a hill, and carried it. Three times he repulsed the charge of a veteran enemy whose numbers were double his own, and after gaining a most distinguished victory, made a successful retreat before an enemy whose force was too great to permit his remaining in the neighbourhood. If ever an officer merited the term of saviour of his army and his country's honour, it was Ripley, at this battle. For his distinguished gallantry in this action, he was made a major general. After the battle of Bridgewater, and before the enemy had gained confidence to attack him, he had entrenched himself in such a masterly manner as to spread destruction and defeat amongst the ranks of the enemy when they made the memorable attack of Fort Erie.

In the sortie which was made afterwards from the fort, and which proved so destructive to the enemy as to oblige him to raise the siege of Fort Erie, he received a musket ball through the neck, which terminated his military career. His life was long despaired of—but the assiduous nursing of a faithful wife, who, braving the season, the camp, and the enemy, travelled from Pittsburg to Buffalo, in the worst season, at last saved his life. To him, after the war, was assigned the command of this section—afterwards he was transferred to the south. But a military command in time of peace, was too inactive for his aspiring talents and enterprising genius. He quit the service, and at the age of forty has fallen a victim to that pestilence which desolates the fairest spots of our country. Thus has fallen a hero whose deeds can never be forgotten, who has wreathed the brow of his country with imperishable laurels; whose memory will be venerated whilst victory shall receive applause, or talents and patriotism be held in honour. There is no man now living whose actions have done more honour to his country, none who have so highly exalted her among the nations of the earth.

The sun of glory sets not with the brave,
But shines eternal on the hero's grave.

From the National Recorder.

THE PROMPTER.

"It will do for the present."

Custom, with an iron rod, rules four-fifths of mankind. My father planted corn on a certain piece of land—it answered well—I do the same, though it does not answer well. My neighbour such a one, tells me that I had better try a change of crops, deep ploughing, or sowing turnips or clover; it may be the land will recruit; but my neighbour is notional, and fond of new things. I do not like projects. My father did so before me, and it does for the present.

So says the Virginia planter; he has raised tobacco on a field until the soil is exhausted; he knows not how to fertilize the land again; his only resource is to clear a new spot and take the benefit of nature's manure. This does for the present. But when his land is all impoverished, what will he do? Go to Kentucky, as they New England men go to Genessee. But when the western world is all peopled, what will our do for the present folks do for good land? The answer is easy; necessity will compel them to use common sense; and common sense will soon make old poor land rich again. When farmers learn to work it right, they will keep it good, for the Prompter ventures to assert, that proper tillage will for ever keep land good. How does nature work it? Why nature covers land with herbage; that herbage withers, and rots upon the land, and gradually forms a rich black mould. But far-

mers, when they have used land until it will bear no crops, let it lie without feeding it. No herbage grown on the land, till weeds and a little grass creep in by chance; after three or four years, the farmer ploughs it for a crop, and has a job at killing weeds. Surely the man does not work it right; but he says, this will do for the present.

But no body is so apt to put off things with, it will do for the present, as corporate bodies.

If the navigation of a river wants improvement, the public body, that is, any body, every body, and no body, immediately exclaims, "How did our fathers get along? The river did well enough for them—it must do for the present." If a bad law exists, by which the public money is collected in the worst manner that can be imagined; or if a constitution is defective, in permitting the same men to be makers and judges of a law; or the same men to rejudge a cause in a higher court, which they have before judged in a lower court; or which makes a legislature of two hundred men, a supreme court, to review the decisions of all inferior courts, and reverse their judgments; or if a constitution has no executive at all, and a judiciary power dependant on the annual votes of two hundred men, which is little better than none—I say, if a man proposes any reformation in these particulars, the public body says, away with your projects, let us go on in the good old way; it will do for the present. So in little public bodies, a town or a city, the poor must be provided for, bridges must be built, roads must be repaired—How? By a tax, or by labour. Is it best to raise money enough this year, to pay the town debt? No, says the town. We will raise almost enough; this will do for the present. Let a little debt accrue every year, till the whole will make a shilling tax, and pay the whole at once. Put off, put off, says the town—and so says the sinner.

A bridge must be built. Is it best to build a good one, of stone, or some materials that will last? No, it will cost more, says the town—a wooden bridge will do for the present. The water may carry it away; it will decay, and somebody may break his neck by the fall; but no matter, it must do for the present.

I will close with the following short, but pertinent letter, which I have lately received from an unknown hand:

To the Prompter.—Sir, In your last number do you mean me? A. B.

To A. B.—Sir, I do, and all that are like you between A. and Z.—and you have not on earth a better friend than the

PROMPTER.

Had the Prompter been an inhabitant of our little village, he might have continued his reflections, and remarked how prone we are to put off things with it will do for the present. To some it may appear necessary that there should be a more effectual provision against an accident from fire; an engine should be procured, fire-buckets provided. But we have been so long accustomed to do without these things that they do not now appear of importance. From this neglect our town may be reduced to ashes and scattered to the winds; but no matter, we can do for the present. Our fathers did very well without a fire-engine; and though the want of one may occasion the destruction of ten, twenty, or fifty thousand dollars, our useless leaders must do for the present.

In our state affairs also this do for the present disposition operates very powerfully. Our fathers formed a constitution, under which they prospered and lived happily, increasing in population and in wealth until they became a great state. But a change of circumstances has destroyed the republican principles of this constitution, and the observation of years has discovered in it several imperfections, whereby the liberties of the people are abridged and their prosperity retarded; yet if an amendment is proposed, we find many among us who say, "away with your innovations; let us go on in the good old way; it will do for the present."

We might continue these reflections, but what we have said will do for the present. A contemplative mind will view with regret how many evils might be avoided, were the motives of our actions directed to the attainment of higher objects than a mere momentary gratification, which only does for the present.